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Selected Miscellany.

The Appeal to Arms.

It is now more than a year since the appeal to arms was made. This appeal was for the de purpose of asserting a power on either side, but it God, in which the cushioned seats are for the rich, was intended to prove and establish a power on and the back seats for the poor. They build for one or the other. The nineteenth century is not an age when force is the test of right, or physical superiority the title to governmental power. On or send them in masses to cheap boarding houses. the contrary, in this age, of all ages, the decision Not contented with an exclusive political, financial of great questions is submitted to the arbitration of reason, and of the laws which govern national policy, nor is it often, except in the case of civil ization against barbarism, that mere power is permitted to decide any question between two great at Washington and in the army, and their reprenations, in favor of the strongest and against manifest right. Most national disputes are set- If the Government has fat and heavy contracts tled by diplomacy, and although the extent of to dispose of, they claim them, as if they owned commerce, and the outspreading interests of all the patronage of the Government by prescripgreat nations, have led to more frequent collisions than in former ages, yet wars are comparatively that they may be protected and enriched. The unfrequent, and a score of subjects of dispute are now settled by reason, which would formerly try they look upon as but dependencies upon have led to battle. But the necessary result of this state of society and of international practice, to pay tribute to them, as the provinces of Rome is to make an appeal to war productive of more were forced to enrich the mistress of the Old definite and certain results than formerly. It World with barbaric spoil. They set up monster was not impossible in old times for two great na- banks with monster circulations unsecured, and tions to remain hostile for years, even for gen- force the West to accept their promises to pay at erations. The present century has known such a premium, and refuse to receive our secured pahostilities extending over from the past ages. per but at a discount. They force us to pay But we are in a different time now. The public them large profits, and receive our productions at sentiment of nations forbids such wars. The community of interest which all nations have in commerce is now understood as authorizing the old and poor who have spent their lives unreworld to interfere when war becomes a mere quited in their service they cast into their pauper hostility and ceases to be the decision of a great question. Thus it happens that war may now be them out verily as slaves. The white oppressed regarded as an appeal which like the ancient of other lands they welcome to their shops and combat in the lists, decides in presence of the na- mills, conferring upon them the boon of hard lations of the earth who are umpires, the question bor and cheap wages, but allowing them no rights on which the contest has originated. It is not the of suffrage for many years after they reach our age for long and fruitless wars of races or feuds shores. To day they are urging through Conof factions. When the deciding point is reached, when in the presence of the umpires the victory pay the expenses of a war instigated by themis won, then civilization demands that the war selves, and from which they are reaping gigantic close, and the peace of the world be restored. This is not an absolute fact, but it is the tendency of the century, and of the international comity now established

Applying it to America, and the present state of our affairs, we notice that a part of the nation are in rebellion, and that this rebellion manifested itself in the establishment of a nominal government within the boundaries of the American Union. The United States declared this Government of the Confederate States a fiction, denied its existence and pronounced its upholders rebels. The insurrection claimed to be a Government, to be able to establish a position as such, and when the United States refused to acknowledge or recognize it, the appeal to arms was at once and suddenly made. This appeal was therefore in fact intended to decide the oustion whether the insurrection had physical power to maintain a Government within the boundaries of the United States. If successful in the war, the nations of the world would recognize it; if unsuccessful, the appeal must be regarded as decided against them, and the judgment of the nations must be accordingly. But when is the question of success or failure de termined. There is no organized court, no tribu nal before which the parties rest, and ask judgment. There must be a point at which the deci sion is rendered, and at that point, according to the received rules of the age, the prosecution of the war by the unsuccessful party ceases to be any longer an appeal to the world's great national arbitrator, War, and becomes a desperate manifestation of hostility, and nothing more. When establish a recognized Government, and the result of the experiment is pronounced by the clear of duties on imports, would suffice to mean nearly olutionists must submit, or be regarded thence forward as outlaws and disturbers of the peace of the world. If they continue to fight they fight as rebels, resisting law, not as men engaged before the world in the trial of a question of universal interest. They in fact cease to be national belligerents, and become individual rebels.

The appeal to arms, therefore, which was made a year ago, is on the point of a final decision. Victory at Yorktown will determine, perhaps finally, certainly with great appearance of fin the ability of the rebellion to become a Government. If the decision is against the insurred tion, the nations of Europe will so signify their opinion, and this opinion will necessarily stamp future resistance on the part of the revolu as the desperate struggle of men who are, in the eves of the world, to be regarded as prosecuting a useless and murderous strife.

It must be remembered that these are some what new points of consideration in internati law. But the course taken by European nations in our quarrel makes it necessary to discuss and determine some novel principles. When England and France acknowledged the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power, they did it on the principle that we have stated. They regarded the appeal to arms as, in some sort, an appeal to European decision. They accepted the appeal, and stated their acceptance by saying, "We recognize this as a war between two peoples, to decide a question, in which we as nations have an interest, and we wait the decision." But havng taken this position, they are compelled to a further step, not wholly settled by international law, as yet. They must at some time acknowlbelligerent as a nation or withdraw all edge the belligerent as a nation or withdraw all knowledge and recognition of him whatever. When shall they take the latter course? The former practice has well enough settled the question when they may acknowledge a new nation. But this new system of acknowledging belligerents, raises a new question as to the proper moment in which to decide that the belligerent has ceased to be such and become an outlaw and a

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. privateers remain on the ocean, and a few vessels continue to carry the unknown flag. It is plain that there must be a point, in the course of events, at which the European nations must withdraw their acknowledgment of the rebels as belligerents and begin to treat them as outlaws, and their privateers as pirates. It is a subject of interest to know what point that is. In other words, when will European nations render judgment that the rebellion has failed to establish a government? This question not only interests those nations, but is of manifest importance to our own government, and of vital import to the

rebels themselves. We can readily imagine that this question begin to assume importance in the eyes of the French and English Governments. It is somewhat new, and the practice is not settled. The moment may be at hand when England and France must refuse asylum to Contederate vessels, and give them worse treatment, on the broad ground that they are pirates. That moment will have arrived whenever, in the impartial judg-ment of men, the appeal to arms is fairly decided between the contestants. It is not postponed until they cease to fight. But on the contrary, if we enter Richmond in triumph, the British and French powers must be prepared at once votuntarily, or on our demand, to treat Southern privateers as pirates, and obey all our rules and orders in reference to our own coasts and ports. In view of this, if Mr. Mercier and Lord Lyons are diplomatists, it is time for them to be feeling pulses, and we have no doubt they are fully instruced as to the course to be pursued, and are gathering all the information which the contingency makes important. Our own Government is thoroughly awake to the magnitude of the crisis, Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; and has doubtless fully matured its line of conduct with reference to the foreign powers and the rebels. The French and English Government would probably regard the fall of York-town and the occupation of Richmond as the signal for treating the rebellion as an end so far as foreign natious can see it, and our own Government is then at once placed in the position of a victorions Government, instead of being a cotest-ant in a war, on which the world looks with interest, as if the result were in doubt. The nationthe President has recognized the importance of the moment in reference to our future peace, unity and harmony .-- N. Y. Journal of Com.

> New England Manufacture. There lives in New England a class of born aristocrats, more rich, more grasping and more tormidable than the slaveholders of the South,

and more dangerous to the perpetuity of our republican form of government. In the census book the class which we alluded to is set down as than all the slaveholders of the United States. more arrogant and more powerful. They live and thrive upon the labor of whitemen, whose manhood they despise. They respect the laborer They measure the working man as the purchaser in the slave mart measures the negro on the block -by the size of his muscle and health of his blood. They build great churches dedicated to

themselves splendid mansions-to the workingmen they rent dwellings little better than huts. and social dominion within their own States, they seek to convert the Federal Government to their use, and make the whole country tributary to their prosperity. Their sons swarm in the offices sentatives infest every foreign capital and court. They force tariff bills through Congress, agricultural and producing sections of the countheir greatness and power. They force the West houses and rob them of their civil rights, or farm gress a grievously unequal tax upon the West to sums-growing wealthy and strong upon the afflictions of the nation, while they endeavor to escape the main portion of the burden. They desire disunion, that they may more thoroughly control the government. They desire perpetual war, that they may reap its spoils. They desire a change in the system of government, that

national debt, that the rich may own the nation, dictate its principles, mould its policy, and con-If the West respects itself, it will soon begin to realize its rights and its dangers, and by defending the one, avoid the other. It is a question of political and financial slavery-an issue between the rights and powers of free white labor, and the grasping ambition and selfish domination of an arrogant monied aristocracy. The West-the garden of the world-must be poor. must be taxed, must be ridden down, until it has both learned its power and dare assert it .- Mil-

aristocracy may rule. They desire a permanent

Sharp Speculation-Quick Instinct. The New Englanders are proverbial for keen noses-never lose sight of the main chance. The almighty dollar to their eye gleams through the black clouds of the public calamity. The Boston Traveler, a good, old fashioned tariff-for-New England protection paper, devises a wondrous seductive plan- for paying the interest on our national debt:

"The goods of the rebels ought to suffice to pay the interest on the public debt for ten years to come; and at the end of that time the indirect who have created the debt pay at least the half of t, and so we shall do unless the country has lost

The meaning of this is, that the present enermous tariff shall remain, whereby the West is to pay "nearly all our national expenditures," and at the same time both free New England of any tax at all and sustain her manufact our own cost. This is a very happy Yankee

Now, we propose something perfectly fair. As setts and her immediate sisters brought on the war, and as Illinois and her immedia sisters are fighting it for them, is it not plainly fair that we should be relieved of "nearly all the expenditures" which we pay through the tariff and which they do not share in, only to be enriched by it, and that they should pay a tax "for ten years" while we pay no tariff? This is a far more liberal proposition than the Traveller's for he proposes to make us pay all the Government expenses perpetually, besides supporting New England by tariff exaction. Besides, it comes precisely up to his idea, in this, that "we should make the men pay who have created the debt."-

Hayti and Liberia to be Recognized. The bill was passed; year 32, may 17, as follows; YEAS - Messes. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Hare, King, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kan-sas), Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Summer, Ten Evck, Trum bull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson (Mass.) and

NAYS-Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Sasisbury, Stark and Thompson—7.
So national negro equality is recognized as a preparatory step to individual negro equality.

Mr. Wright, Indiana, we see, voted for this disgusting measure .- Cin Enquirer

The Cincinnati Press says the past year Supposing that victory rests with the Union, and battle after battle is fought until the rebellion is absolutely crushed by force, yet a few governed.

Constitutional Law. In the desire to accomplish one thing men too often sacrifice others of equal or greater importance. The present want, or the present wish, assumes magnitude far above that of objects not

present to the view, and the danger thus arises been stiffened by the news, and the hope of a that the passion of a moment may ruin the aims If we should crush the rebellion by sacrificing the freedom of our institutions, every one would ook back with regret on the terrible failure of the whole thing. If the grand principles of our Government should be changed, and we should emerge from the present struggle a nation of morning rid of the rebels, but also rid of the ton, in places of power and trust, who in their anxiety to do the great work of the day, to put down the rebellion, lose sight of the real object ful. unconstitutional, there is a disposition to treat the snegestion as factious, and some ardent men go so far as to charge sympathy with the rebellion on every man who objects to unconstitutional law. The danger is that the disregard of constitutional provisions and prohibitions may become so common as to create disrespect for the funda-mental law of the land, and the tendency of all this is toward a central power at Washinghton, unchecked by the sovereignty of the States which compose the Union. Already men demand such a Government, and discuss the propriety of establishing it. If such demands and ideas are not checked at the outset, we may drift rapidly into the ny. Governors of States do not sufficiently reflect tax. on this subject. It would probably be esteemed a startling doctrine to teach that the Gove nor of heavy at 86a87c. No change in other oils. it as the President of the United States, and ex- with a good supply. ercises within his State as high powers and is charged with as great responsibilities as the President in his broader jurisdiction. But a general impression has been allowed to gain ground that things the State is the inferior of the United States, and the subject of its sovereignty. The No movement in coffee, which continues dull Constitution of the United States is the supreme at 19a1934c for fair to good Rio, though choice law of the land, but it is only supreme in those matters of which it takes cognizance, and wher- to small parcels in the jobbing way. ever it does not deprive a State of power, there not our purpose to discuss this subject, so familiar to all thinking Americans, but it is our object to and buoyant. direct attention to the fact that the more radical great power at Washington, superior in everyhing to the several States of New England, or the West or the South. If the plan proposed and still advocated by them, should be adopted. of treating States as suicides, and claiming the right at once to govern them as Territories, we should at once sacrifice the American system and plunge into the great errors against which we ought and won the victories of our revolution. The new principle is founded on the idea that the

But the plan goes further still, since it proposes that the United States shall succeed to the sovereignty of a State. Prisoners in the State prisons of a State thus declared dead, become prisoners of the United States, and are to be treated by the President as if he had pardoning powers in their several cases. Debts due by the State are to be assumed by the United States, and made chargeable on the lands of the people who may happen to inhabit them. In fact all that is rdinarily implied in the succession of a Government to the rights and liabilities of another, is the necessary accompaniment of this new and strange proposition which results at once in giving to the United States those identical powerswhich in the Constitution are expressly prohibied. It is in effect declaring that although the United States may not exercise certain powers in the States under the Constitution, yet she may exercise them outside of the Constitution and outa limited Government in its relation to the States, but an absolute Government in its relations to the territories, once States, but now conquered provinces. This would soon end the American Union and Constitution. We need not pursue further the illustration. It is not alone in this proposal, which indeed has not met with great avor, but in others, that gentlemen who ought to be statesmen, are oblivious of the constitutional limitations of the power of the Government. It s shown in the willingness to pass bills of doubtful constitutio ality, a pretty severe stretching, and that it will here fter serve a great many purposes which it was never before thought capable of. There have been bills before Congress, whose unconstitutional features were plain to all men, but which were urged by members, who probably forgot that there is a Supreme year of the cool, calm, judicious administration of law. We expect the country to survive the present war, the present century, and all that is viewed by the people, and by the lawyers, and by the good and great judges who will be on the thes of our courts, and who will administer the calm principles of law which outlast periods will be declared null and void by these enlight-

United States is the heir to a dead State, an idea

which does not exist in law, and can not be main-

tained under our Constitution. But it also rests

on the theory that when a majority of the citi-

zens of a State are rebels, the State is a rebel, and the minority is at once dead with the major-

ity. The result of the doctrine is that when

Massachusetts by statute and by practice, annuls

constitutional authority of the United States, it

Is it not well, then, for gentlemen to consider that this fierce style of overriding the Constitution will one day be checked by the wise provisions of our laws, so that their plans for saving the nation and punishing traitors may be defeated by their own desire to accomplish too much; and what is equally to be avoided, their disregard of Let us have no legislation which will roquire a revolution to make it operative, or to keep it so in time of peace .- N. Y. Journal of

Commerce. From Cincinnati Price Current April 30 Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

An increasing abundance of money, without an feature in the money market here and elsewhere Acceptable commercial paper is anxiously sought after at 8a10 per cent, and very little offering. In New York money is a drug, at 5a6 per cent, the former rate on call, and so large had the amount of money deposited with the Collector at that and other places, under the late law of Con-gress, reached that a treasury circular has been issued reducing the rate of interest allowed from 5 to 4 per cent, and the indications are, that even at this rate, the sum deposited will soon reach fifty million dollars, the amount limited by the

Exchange has ruled quiet, with a supply fully equal to the demand. Gold has been less firm and the buying rate is a shade lower. The quo-

trons to their cause if it had not taken place. So all the rebel strongholds in the valley of the Mississippi have been outflanked, and very soon the river will be again open to the Gulf. This news of the occupation of New Orleans by our forces had a most cheering influence on the public mind that there would be no attempt to prevent their thus "giving aid and comfort to the enemies" of ing to "put aside party, and unite for the coun-

generally, and stock and Government securities materially advanced. The 7 3-10 Treasury notes were up to 134 prem., and the certificates of in-debtedness to 9834, in New York yesterday. The views of holders of provisions have also

Southern demand again revived. The weather has been, on the whole, unfavorable for the spring work of the farmers. A large amount of rain fell, with a chilly atmosphere the greater portion of the week. Sunday and Monday it was rather warm and spring-like, but became cool again yesterday. There was some light frosts two or three nights, but not enough Abolitionists, or a military power with a military head, or a mad Democracy unrestrained by a Constitution; if we should find ourselves some northwest, there has been very little spring wheat sown and it is stated that it is now too late to great American system, with one grand central power, and Constitutions, and all the checks of our laws and institutions done away with, there would be a serious loss to the West, as the great would be reason for saying that a fatal error had been made in the means to suppress the insurrection. Yet it cannot be denied that there are men of such a character, however, as will mature in all parts of the country, and men in Washing- that sown in the last week of April, or the first week of May. The oat crop will be short, it is stated, owing to the wet spring, but this is doubtful. An advance in prices of flour in New to be accomplished, namely, the salvation of the Union and Constitution. Hence it is that when the objection is raised that any proposed measure is ket here, and prices advanced 15@20c. per barrel, with a good local and some export demand, superfine closing firm at \$4 20@4 25, and extra at \$4 30@4 40; fancy and family, \$4 50@4 60. Wheat has met with an active demand, and prices advanced to 93@95c. for red, and 98c.@\$1 for white. Flour and wheat, to a considerable extent, have been received from Tennessee. Corn advanced to 33c, and has been in active

Oats have met with an active demand, partly speculative, and prices advanced to 32a33c. Rye advanced to 51a52c, and in good demand There has been an active demand for whisky, and it has been firm at 18c. The speculative demand worst form of popular motocracy, which is tyran- for this article continues, in view of the expected

Linseed oil is dull, and prices declining, closing New York may by proclamation suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and yet and are scarce. Some choice New York sold at the Governor is in all respects as competent to do | \$5. Dried apples and peaches declined le per lb, Molasses has advanced to 44a45c, in cons

are out of stock. Sugar is 1/4c lower on all grades, owing chiefly in some manner the Governors were but subordinate officers to the President, and that in all Cuba is selling at 8a834c, and Porto Rico at 9a

quence of the scarcity, and in some of the houses

samples bring 2016c to 21c; the sales are confined All articles in the provosion line have been the State not only has the power, but alone has held higher, but buyers not being willing to folit, to the exclusion of the United States. It is low up the advance, the business done has been comparatively light, but the market closes strong

The news of the occupation of New Orleans propositions of the day, on the part especially of the anti-slavery men, all look to the erection of a strengthens their hopes very considerably, while the news from England is still favorable-the large receipts at Liverpool failing to depress prices, as had been expected-and this encourage Mopers on their side, and the indications at the close were that higher prices would be realized. As soon as the Mississippi is opened-which

now must soon be the case-it is not unlikely that a speculative demand will arise, something like that after the capture of Fort Donelson, and lead to an advance in prices which will be an excellent time to sell out at good remunerative prices. Mess Pork was held firmly at \$10 75all at the close, with buyers at 25c below these rates. Bulk meats were held at 31/a51/ac, with buy-

Lard was held at 73/c in tierces and 8c in kegs, with a good demand for tierces at 716c and keg a fugitive slave law, and thus rebels against the

Bacon sides have been scarce, not much having been smoked in the forepart of the season, there is competent for the latter to declare the State being no demand for them, and 53/c is freely offered for them, but none to be had below 6c. No demand for shoulders, though they are offered at 316a356c.

Higher-Lawism.

The Providence Post says from the speech of Senator Wade in reply to Senator McDougan relative to the case of General Sione, "we get some idea of the extent to which insolence can be carried by Abolitionists in our National Legislature, without provoking a breach of the laws." Again, the Post savs-"the declaration by WADE that the man who quotes the Constitution 'in this great crisis,' is a traitor, is worthy of this Abolition leader in the Senate, and shows to what lengths the party now controlling that body would carry their assaults upon the rights of the people, if they dared to go any farther than they side of the States. In this way we should have have already gone in thrusting loyal men into Bastiles. The time is fast coming when the people will get their 'huge paws' upon these fattened and pompous higher law vaunters, and then look out for a full settlement of old accounts!"

The Charge of Disloyalty.

The "call for a Union State Convention which appears in the Journal, invites all who are "opposed to the disloyal Convention of the 8th of January last," to assemble, &c. The same paper contains an address "to the people of Indiana," written, it is said, by Governor Morrox, in which the following paragraph occurs: "The Union and the Constitution, as they came to us Court, and that after war comes peace, and that from our fathers, consecrated by their wisdom this is not the last year of the world, nor the last and virtue, are far more worthy of perpetual preservation than all the party platforms which party politicians ever contrived." This defines now done in the way of making laws will be re- the highest duty of the patriotic citizen. Now let us, in juxtaposition, quote from the resolu tions of the 8th of January Convention: "That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, of excitement like this. Confiscation acts, with by which the union of these States was reckless sweeping "bills of attainder" provisions, formed and established." . "That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of ened judges, whatever their political character. Even the theory of remodeling the Supreme the Federal Constitution should be the control-Court, and making for it a new bench of judges, ling object of all who profess loyalty to the Govall our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution." Gov. Morrox & Co. sav "the Union and the Constitution, as they came to us from our fathers, are far more the Constitution will tend to produce general dis-respect for the instrument which is our natural life. Let us have no legislation which will re-This Constitution and the Union the Democratic 8th of January Convention propose to preserve Was it disloyal in the 8th of January Convention to insist that it is the highest duty of the patriotic citizens of Indiana to preserve "the Constitution and the Union as they came to us from ou fathers," which the Republican organ at this late day says are "far more worthy of preservation than all the party platforms which party politician ever contrived?"

"Where the Rebels Expected help and where they were Promised it." The Journal of yesterday states that "a refugee from Memphis says he was in that city in the fall of 1860 when YANGEY came there to stir up the secession sentiment, and prepare the way for rebellion." Among other things the Journal represents that this refugee made the following

"Yancey said he had assurances upon assurances from eminent publications in all the leading cities of the free States of sympathy with the rebellion, and of their determined opposition to

Mark well these words. YANGEY had thes assurances upon assurances. The proof is at hand. Without further comment we ask every candid citizen to read the evidence that Yaxcer and all the leading secessionists of the South had, that all the States which desired to leave the

which had been successful in the Presidential guage could speak, that he was at heart a "sym article in that paper in November, 1860, we find was so easy done, and so natural! Blessed is the the following argument upon the fallacy of at- reign of humbug in these degenerate days! tempting to preserve a popular Government by The editor of the Times, who is about as mean-

she has to be whipped. Is not the Union better Times says: off without her, if she can only be kept in at such a cost for such an advantage? We say yes! Is such a Union worth preserving? We say no! Practically, then, coercion costs a good deal, and gives us nothig. Theoretically it costs still more, for it costs us our consistency. Secession is revolution. We, having established our Government by revolution, on the right of the people at any time to change a Government which is oppressive to them, can not deny that right to those who deliberately declare our Government oppressive. What we claimed as our right we can not deny to those who claim it of us, and helped us to assert our claim at the outset They may be mistaken. In our judgment they are fatally mistaken, but we can not judge for them whether the Federal Government is too op The most trivial reference to a patent projectile, pressive to endure any more than England could judge for us. We know how eloquently may be urged the "glory of this great country," and "the Union cemented by the blood of our fathers," notice of the person exercising editorial superfact that if any State in this Union feels the tive Secretary and to incur his censure and me-Union to be injurious and oppressive, a civil war won't change her opinion, in fact it is not calculated to change it, and if she will not stay in the of terror. They are caught, and, as if they were Union it will be cheaper and kinder to let her go. traitors, compelled to take the oath of allegiance The argument that secession is unconstitutional, and involves ever so many violations of law and party pledges, is litter better than trifling with so serious a subject. Men do not treat a revolution as they would a trespass; and urging the inforcement of the Constitution as a remedy for secession, is just as wise as urging a man whose house is on fire to keep it in good repair.

find the following justification of secessionism: If the cotton States consider the value of the Union detestable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it. Nay, we hold with Jefferson to the unalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become for what it terms a "Union State Convention" to oppressive or injurious; and if the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a rev | State, to be voted for at the next general elecdo not see how one party can have a right to do what another party have a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the tended for Democrats and not for Republicans. laws thereof; to withdraw from the Union is quite for occasionally the telegraph advises us that the another matter. And whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures de signed to keep it in We hope never to live in a we hear no censure from Republicans for these Republic whereof one section is pinned to the resi-

Again we inquire, was not Mr. YANCEY justified in saying to the people of the South "that he had assurances upon assurances from eminent politicians in all the free States of their determined opposition to coercion?"

The third witness we bring to the stand is the Cincinnati Commercial, a leading Western Republican organ. In an article about the same time in relation to the policy of "coercion," it

"War for the subjugation of the Seceders would be unwise and deplorable. There is no province in the world, conquered and held by military force, that is not a weakness to its master. Many of the whole nation. What said Mr. of the English colonies have drained England of Douglas on the 3rd of January, 1862, her wealth. The English people are now eaten up with taxation to hold distant possessions in military subjection and carry on her wide system | had rejected all overtures which had been offered of fillibustering, which has for centuries been a for compromise, and refused to suggest any them national passion. The wars which are visited selves. Mark the emphatic words: "Hence the upon her in her monstrous national debt were occasioned by the pride of her aristocracy and the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the intrigues of her politicians, and were not with an only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjust exception or two, in the interest of her people. India, upon which she has lavished her strength, is strictly true we present further evidence. On and which is the most magnificent trophy of wars of conquest held by any nation, is an incumberance to her to day. Algiers is a costly and un- ed the Senate, and, in the course of his speech profitable appendage of France. Venetia is the said: weak spot of Austria, and the life's blood of the empire is drained to hold that territory, which is absolutely worthless to the Austrians and fetters her armies in the quadrilateral. The history of the world certainly proves that is not profitable to govern a people without their consent." * * The logical lesson of this fact in this country is, that if there are two nations here who have been living in an unnatural union, they should,

After reading this argument we again ask had being under consideration, Senator Pugs, of

probability of coercion"?

derstand a little of the "vexatious despotism" exercised by one or two of Mr. Lincoln's Secrepears that a few Sundays ago the President, accompanied by sundry members of his Cabinet, took an excursion on that sacred day; but the Government censor of the press-the man who tells the telegrapher what messages to send and

leaving by "coercion" on the part of the party the Administration, and showing, as plain as lanelection of 1860-to use the language of YAN- pathizer with the rebellion," and deserving to CEY: "There is (was) not the least probability of have his dispatches vised for the public good. coercion." First we call as a witness to the This was done in proper form, and instead of gostand the Indiana State Journal, representing ing on a Sunday excursion, the whole thing hapthe Republican party of Indiana. In an editorial pened the day before! That change of a word

force, which we trust will be carefully read and minded a Republican as you can find in a day's travel, has some good suggestions about this We deem it surperfluous to argue that a popu- censorship of the press, which should not he party platform above both. lar Government can never be preserved by force. entirely overlooked. Since the commencement The act of compulsion changes it to a despotism so far as the parties affected by it are concerned. of this Administration, the tyranny of the It is no Government of theirs any longer, and a desposism is simply a Government that the governed don't create. Consequently if "coercion" preserves the body, it surely destroys the life of this great popular Government. It seems as a union without unity, an aggregation of States editors in the free States have been arrested and without sympathy. And it does no more.
Whether that is worth purchasing at the fearful price of a civil war, it is hardly worth while to argue to sensible men. Not one solitary advant. and folly of the Republican party. No charges age of a real Union can be preserved by a com- have been preferred against these editors, and pulsory Union, except the wretched little pittance of revenue that can be saved from smugglers by a force of revenue cutters, costing four times the revenue they can save. By chastising South and frivolous justification. Looking at these Carolina we can save about \$400,000 of revenue facts, we think it full time that the Republican annually, if we will pay three or four Government ships to lay off the harbor and coast, and the press. When the shoe pinches their own toes, stop smuggling, and that is all, actually all the good South Carolina can do a Uunion into which we may expect that word—not before. The

For the public to understand the vexatious despotism exercised by the War Department since Mr. Stanton became its chief, and the patience with which the press has submitted to its caprice, a chapter still unwritten, but the materials of which are preserved, will have to be printed one these days. The entire machinery of the code invented for French journalism under the imperial regime, has been imported and applied to the American press. Warnings are given in the solemn phraseology of a police officer. Superin ndents of police appear in the rooms of the editor to read him formal notice that any announcement of a military character discovered in his paper will consign him at once to Fort Lafayette and expose his establishment to confiscation. the sailing of a gunboat or a departure of a fire vision-never fails to attract that of the ince nace. Correspondents sent with the several di visions of the army are subjected to a similar rule and to sign a parole obliging them to refrain from sending in their letters anticipations of movements or in describing past transactions; from giving the names of officers, the regiments, divisions or corps d'armee engaged in any action, or the comparative numbers on either side-re strictions which, the reader will observe, rende

correspondents utterly worthless. After reading the foregoing, can any candid * * Proof of the merely gra'uitous and man say that Mr. YANCEY was not justified in mischievous nature of the censorship could not assuring the people of the South that "there is become more perfect. It has become to press not the least possibility of coercion?" The next and people an intolerable grievance, and unfortunately there has been no such relization of the witness we will introduce is the New York hopes entertained upon the coming of Mr. Stan-Tribune, the leading organ of the Republican ton to office, as to warrant him in trifling further party. In that paper of November, 1860, we with public endurance. Disappointed in the War Minister, the people will dispense with his services as agent of secret police.

Put Aside Party.

The Republican central organ has issued a call meet in this city on the 18th of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the officers of olutionary one, but it exists nevertheless; and we tion. It closes with the hope "that all good citizens will, for the time put aside party, and unite for the country." That advice is evidently in-REPUBLICAN members of Congress meet in caucus to direct the affairs of the Government, and evidences of partisanship in the administration of our public affairs. The appeal of the Republican organ to "put aside party and unite for the country" should have been made and heeded during the session of Congress in 1860-61, when the troubles which culminated in the present civil war could have been compromised, the Union firmly cemented and Mr. Lincoln would now have been President of a happy and united people. But the Republicans refused to "put aside party" and "unite for the country" when there could have been a final settlement of the controversy upon terms which would have been satisfactory to seven-eights of the people when he stated that the Republicans in Congress is strictly true we present further evidence. On the 7th of January, 1861, Mr. Toomas address-

But although I insist upon this perfect equality yet when it was proposed-as I understand the enator from Kentucky now proposes-that the line of 36.30 shall be extended, acknowledging and protecting our property on the South side of the line, for the sake of peace, I said to the Committee of Thirteen, and I say here, with oth er satisfactory provisions, I would accept it."

On the 2d of March, the Conwin amendmen

"The Crittenden proposition has been indorsed If expressed and determined opposition to of Kentucky. It has been indorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Vircoercion" to reduce the "revolutionary" States ginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger to obedience is disloyalty to the Government, in number of electors of the United States than any the classic language of Senator Sunnen or Par-son Browntow, we forget which, the editors of believe in my heart, to-day, that it would carry the Indianapolis Journal, the New York Tribune and the Cincinnati Commercial should be sent to hell without judge or jury, or the benefit of the clergy.

The Republican papers are beginning to understand a little of the transactions described in the Union. Before the Senators from Missississippi left this Chamber, I heard one of them who now assumes, at least, to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and to maintain the Union, it that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the others are side of this chamber. Therefore of all your ositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the historian will write it down, at any time before the first of January on the head of the War Department (STANTON), in the Chamber would have saved every State in and the cause of its ire is quite amusing. It ap-Mr. Puon said this in the hearing of SEWARD.

of WADE, of FESSENDEN, of TRUMBULL, of all the Republican Senators, and not one denied the

truth of his assertion. On the same day Mr. DougLas again addressed what not to send-directed that Saturday, and the Senate in favor of compromise, and corrobo not Sunday, be inserted in the dispatch. This rated the statement of Senator Pugn. He saidwise precaution to prevent the scandal of a Republican President and Cabinet violating the Lord's day was eminently proper—even though the latest and the latest and Lord's day was eminently proper—even though they did violate it in fact. No one but a "traitor" would tell the truth, when that truth might implicate the straight-forward, sincere, and pious Abraham — including his great and good Cabinet—as Sabbath breakers and sinners! The correspondent of the Times, to his shame be it spoken, had dared to utter a self evident truth, by reciting that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet went on a Sabbath breakers and sinners! The correspondent of the Times, to his shame be it spoken, had dared to utter a self evident truth, by reciting that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet went on a Sabbath breakers and sinners!

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try." the present civil war would have been averted with all its terrible evils-the fearful waste of blood and treasure, and the destruction of health which will follow tens of thousands to their graves. While the Secessionists committed the "overt act" which precipitated the war upon the country, for which they merit, as they should receive, condign punishment, the Republican party will be held to the responsibility for thus jeopardizing "the Union and the Constitutionas they came to us from our fathers, consecrated by their wisdom and virtue," by placing its

Does the President Bance! . That question is now mooted in certain circles, and we expect to hear it discussed with fervor on both sides, for we take it for granted that there will be two sides to it. There are on all other important subjects.

We see that our fellow-citizen, Congressman MITCHELL, of the Fort Wayne District, has been interrogated on that behalf, no doubt by one of his pious constituents, and the question is: Does President Lincoln have dancing at his Executive mansion? The learned Representative answers rather cautiously, but he aims to convey the idea that there is no regular dancing at the President's, or was not at "the party last winter." He says there was "a band of music, and the guests, as is usual at all parties, promenaded." That is about as near as Mr. MITCHILL wanted to get at the nub of the story. We reckon he could tell more, if

We have no idea that this question will engross a great deal of attention till the war is at an end, Of one thing we are certain, however, dancing or no dancing, the people of this nation will have to pay enormous sums of money for the "music" which Uncle ABRAHAM and his friends are making at Washington and elsewhere. Whoever dances, the tax-payers must pay the piper!

The Confiscation Committee. The subject of confiscation in the House of Represesentatives, in accordance with the decision of the Republican caucus, has been referred to a special committee, announced by the Speak-

Abraham B. Olin, Republican, of New York; Thomas D Elliot, Republican, of Mass.; John W. Noell, Democrat, of Missouri; John Hutchins, Republican, of Ohio; Robert Mallory, Democrat, of Kentucky; Fernando C. Beaman, radical Abolitionist, of Kichigan; Geo. T. Cobb, Democrat, of New Jersey.

The committee is so constituted as to give the radical Republicans a majority. Mr. OLIN de clined to serve, and the Speaker has put in his place Charles B. Sengwick, a Republican, of New York. We have no hope of a just and expedient measure from this committee.

The Panic Increasing. The American Messenger, the organ of the American Tract Society, pleased with the abstraction of emancipation, is greatly startled by

the actuality. It says: These men who have secured their freedom as a result of the rebellion are increasing daily, and may soon number hundreds of thousands; millions indeed will they number if the war is long protracted. What can be done for them, especially for those sifting through the ranks of our armies, and increasing in numbers in the cities

and towns which lie near the dividing line between the Northern and Southern States. The breaking up of their former families ties and church relations, their present homelessness, their ignorance of the laws of the States into which they come, their improvident habits, their want of self-reliance and foresight, their almost universal ignorance of the rudiments of an education, and their consequent liability to be overreached by grasping men and oppressed by heartless men, all urge upon the benevolent and Christian people of the nation immediate and well considered efforts on their behalf. Yet the obstacles which lie in the way of their elevation are numerous and almost appalling to the considerate mind. In their enslaved condition they suffered some great wrongs, the effects of which remain. The duties and obligations of the marriage covenant they could not be expected to fully understand and sacredly observe, nor the responsibilities resting upon parents to govern and restrain their children, and upon children to obey and honor parents. God's holy word is a sealed book to most of them. A company of sixty adults which we recently addressed in Washington, contained but three who could read. Then the briefness of their sojourn in the towns on the dividing line, and the uncertainty of their future location and condition, tend to increase the difficulties in the way of successful effort in their behalf."

The Messenger gives a sad sketch. It says it is "almost appalling," nevertheless, it recommends colporteurs, missionaries, &c., for them. This is all right. Inasmuch as the blacks are expected to overrun the Eastern States, they can take the places of those whites that will be sent South as missionaries-thus amalgamation may be established and the mixed "affinities" cultivated both North and South at the same time. In this way an undue redundancy of population, so much feared in New England, may be prevented, and the "inconveniencies" of the rebellion be happily incorporated in the classic society of the Puritans, whose longing arms have been so long stretched out towards sweet-scented Ethiopia.

Beath of Judge Dewey. We are called upon to announce the death of another of the pioneers of Indiana Hon. Charles Dewey died at his residence in Charlestown, Clark county, on Friday evening, April 25th, about sundown, aged seventy-eight years Some years ago he met with an accident by breaking

feebled him. He had been ailing for about six weeks, but his death, at the time it took place, was onite unexpected. Judge Dewey was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and came to Indiana in 1816, e year the State was admitted into the Union. He first settled in the town of Paoli, the county seat of Orange county, but in 1825 removed to Charlestown, Clark county, where he remained till his death. In 1833, on the death of Isaac Howk, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for this Judicial Circuit, which he held till 1836 when he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. This position he occupied until about the year 1846, dis

est credit on him as a jurist, and gave to the decisions of our Supreme Court the high posi-tion they held throughout the country.

Since leaving the bench Judge Dewey has occupied no position of prominence, devoting his time to the practice of the law and in that re-tirement and rest which his advanced years made necessary. He leaves a wife and several hildren to mourn his death, together with numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the State, who will hear of his demise with sorrow.—N. A. Ledger.

its duties in a manner which reflected the high

Judge Dawer was regarded by those who knew him intimately and were competent to appreciate his character, as one of the most eminent jurists and comprehensive intellects of the nation. For many years out of public life and being in comparative retirement, he was almost forgotten, except by his immediate friends. Thus are rapidly passing away the earlier pioneers of the State, whose sterline worth shaped its destinies and whose labors contributed largely to give Indiana the enviable position she now occupies among ber sister republics. The arts of peace, if not so dazzling as those of war, are of far more value in promoting public and private welfare, and the vo-taries of the former should none the less be commemorated and honored than those who win fame upon the tented field.